

## REMARKS

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.50(b), Applicant requests that the present application be reopened for prosecution. Therefore, in view of the following remarks, reconsideration of the outstanding rejections contained in the Decision on Appeal (mailed June 14, 2007) is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-16, 18-21 and 23-45 were pending. By this amendment, claims 1, 12 and 20 are amended. New claims 46-48 have been added. No new matter has been added. Claims 35, 36, 39, 40, 43 and 44 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Thus, claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-16, 18-21, 23-34, 37, 38, 41, 42 and 45-48 are currently pending in this application. In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration of the outstanding office action is respectfully requested.

The Office has rejected claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-16, 18-21 and 23-45 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) being unpatentable over Bay-Wei Chang's "In-Place Editing of Web Pages: Sparrow Community-Shared Documents" (Chang) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,745,238 to Giljum et al. (Giljum). The additional prior art cited by the Board is U.S. Pat. Pub. 2002/0091725 A1 to Skok (Skok).

In particular, the Office asserts that Chang discloses "an element selection device that selects a portion of an electronic document, wherein the selected portion includes information stored within the electronic document, in the form of clicking on a black triangle" by the teachings shown on page 3, lines 2-3 and Figure 2; "an editing device that determines an edit user interface and allows editing of the selected portion through the edit user interface, wherein the edit user interface allows editing of information of the selected portion, in the form of an editable item" by the teachings shown on page 4, lines 1-3; "an updating device that replaces the selected portion with the edited portion, in the form of supplanting the original" by the teachings shown on page 4, lines 3-5; "the electronic document is an HTML document with template, formatting, and content information" by the teachings shown on page 5, lines 16-19; page 11, line 5; pages 11-12, section 4.1; and pages 13-14, section 4.5; "the formatting information comprises code which are distinct from editable content item" by the teachings shown on page 14; "the formatting information is editable by an authorized user" by the teachings shown on page 11, line 2; and "an edit

merging device that merges first modified content information back into the electronic document even if second content information was altered while the first information was modified” by the teachings shown on page 7, lines 16-19 and page 14, section 4.6.

Further, the Office asserts that Giljum discloses that it is desirable to edit the template or “style” of web pages by the teachings shown at col. 8, lines 3-5; and that it is desirable to edit the formatting or “fonts” of web pages by the teachings shown at col. 8, lines 52-54. The Office also asserts that Skok describes an HTML content and format editor at paragraph [0065]. Thus, the Office asserts that Chang teaches the claimed invention except for the specific information to be selected and edited being template or formatting information. The combination of Chang and Giljum teach the desirability of editing template or format information. Thus, the Office asserts that Chang and Giljum provide a sufficient suggestion to those skilled in the art to modify the Chang system to include group editing of template or formatting information in addition to Chang’s group editing of content information.

With respect to independent claim 1, as amended, neither Chang, Giljum nor Skok, alone or in combination, teach or suggest a method, system, or medium for editing a group-editable web page including the features of “a content item edit merging device that determines in **real-time** whether a content item modified by an author is compatible with the template information edited by the user during the content item modification, adjusts one or more parts of the modified content item to re-establish compatibility with the edited template information based on the determination, and merges the adjusted content item with the edited template information back into the electronic document.” [emphasis added] (See, paragraph [0011] of the published application, for example). Amended claims 12 and 20 recite similar features as in claim 1.

In contrast, the teachings of Chang, which are discussed at length in the Specification of the present application from page 1, line 17, to page 2, line 9, for example, provide that the content of items on a page may be edited using an interface. The web page taught by Chang are web pages that have the additional capability of being modifiable by visitors to the page. (Section 2.1, Overview). In particular, after a web page is put onto the Web, other users may contribute to the page in ways the original author of the page has defined. (Section 1, Introduction). For example, as is taught by Chang in Section 2.2, “Lightweight Editing Features”, contributors may add or edit items. Thus, Chang teaches the

use of a user interface to edit items of a web page from a web browser. However, Chang does not teach a group-editable page that allows use of a user interface to edit and merge template information in real-time (*i.e.*, live), as presently claimed.

Similarly, Giljum and Skok fail to cure the deficiencies in Chang, as discussed above. Accordingly, amended independent claims 1, 12 and 20 are allowable over the applied references, taken alone or in combination. The dependent claims are allowable over the applied references, taken alone or in combination, on their on merits and for at least the reasons as argued above with respect to their independent claims 1, 12 and 20. Thus, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of all dependent claims likewise be removed.

Thus, the present invention teaches a novel approach to editing, for example, *formatting information* and *template information* in a self-contained group-writable Web page even while users can update the content elements of the page in real-time. Referring to Fig. 1 of the present application, if a user desires to edit *one or more templates* within a web page, the user initiates a template edit mode, in which a template edit device, in cooperation with an element selection device, parses the web page to determine the one or more templates in use, and creates and forwards a temporary web page to a browser, which allows for editing of the template. (Specification, page 7, line 26, to page 8, line 8). The template edit device may then update each item on the page associated with the edited template, temporarily save the web page, and update the live web page. (See, paragraph [0011] of published application, for example).

Furthermore, a user can edit the *formatting characteristics* of the page in the page edit mode, which is initiated in response to a user request with the aid of a page edit device. The page edit device, in cooperation with an element selection device and a placeholder determination device, parses the web page and replaces the suppressed items with placeholder identifications in a temporary page. Next, the element selection device selects the non-placeholder information, defining, for example, the global characteristics of the web page, and a user interface determination device, in cooperation with the page edit device, then assembles a page edit user interface having an edit area defined for each non-placeholder portion. A user is then allowed to perform edits on the remaining HTML. The page edit device then deletes the old non-placeholder portions and replaces them with the updated non-placeholder portions. Each item associated with the updated non-placeholder

portions are then updated, the web page is saved to a temporary file, and the web server is updated. (Specification, page 8, line 25, to page 9, line 23).

Accordingly, Applicants submit that neither Chang, Giljum nor Skok, taken alone or in combination, teach the novel features of the claimed invention, and respectfully request that the rejections of claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-16, 18-21 and 23-45 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang in view of Giljum be reconsidered and withdrawn.

In view of all of the foregoing, Applicants submit that this case is in condition for allowance and such allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: August 14, 2007

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